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# **AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRIES**

## **FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN FOUR YEARS**

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The powerful movement to fulfill the Five-Year Plan in 4 years has included the workers of numerous plants of the automobile industries, of the industrial enterprises for automobile repair, and the production of garage equipment, etc.

The workers in automobile industries were given important tasks repairing automobiles, parts, etc., faster and better, and producing as much garage equipment as possible to improve the utilization of the increasing number of automobiles.

The industrial enterprises of the Ministry of Automobile Transport successfully handled these tasks under difficult conditions in the second year of the postwar Five-Year Plan. The plan was overfulfilled in gross output and production of goods.

Among the industrial trusts of the Ministry, one of the first to fulfill successfully the 1947 plan was the trust for manufacture of garage equipment (GARO).

Factories of the trust increased the production rate each quarter during the year. In the first quarter the plan was fulfilled 113.4 percent, in the second, 117.1 percent, in the third, 122.2 percent, in the fourth, 125.9 percent, and for the whole year, 120.7 percent showing an increase of 31.1 percent over 1946.

The increase in volume of production was mainly in the most important kinds of garage equipment. For instance, the output of movable vertical boring machines, stationary vulcanizing machines, presses, strippers, wrenches, and numerous other products increased to more than 1.5 times that of 1946.

In 1947 the factories of the trust took over the production of 13 new types of automobile garage equipment, including stationary compressors, gasoline pumps, mechanical garage jacks, equipment for testing and cleaning spark plugs, etc.

An analysis for 1947 of the industrial and managerial activity of the trust shows that personnel of the plants and organizations of the trust have paid special attention to improvement of the technical aids of industry, repair of basic equipment, and putting unused equipment into operation and redistributing it among

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factories. As a result, the production capacity of factories has been greatly increased, and the stock of operating equipment has been increased by 12 percent.

Considerable work also has been done in revising standards for expenditures of materials and replacing with forged pieces a number of designs ("profile") in short supply, which has helped to economize in the manufacture of certain items.

In the Leningrad AGE factory production of bushings and shafts for TsR-7 lathes out of tubing and forged pieces has been organized, as a result of which it has been possible to save 15 tons of steel 1040. Substitution of manganese bronze for tin bronze in the manufacture of parts of gasoline pumps has brought a saving of about 75,000 rubles.

In the Krasnyy Otkyabr' plants, at Groznyy and Cherepovets, instrument workshops have been established. In the plants at Leningrad and Bezhetsk, experimental workshops have been organized. The productive area of the plants was enlarged by 13 percent during 1947.

In a majority of plants monthly collection of suggestions for improvement of efficiency were introduced and produced very good results. During 1947, about 400 suggestions were made. Of these, 142 were put into practice, thus helping to save several hundred thousand rubles and conserve many tons of metal and fuel and hundreds of kilowatt hours of electric power. In the AGE factory at Leningrad alone, the introduction of such suggestions helped to save over 160,000 rubles.

Among suggestions put into practice, there are many for valuable technical improvements. Kovalev, lathe operator in the Groznyy factory, worked out a special device for boring a hand pump, as a result of which one lathe and one milling machine were eliminated.

Yakovlev, a machinist-tool maker at the Leningrad AGE factory, built a semi-automatic machine for milling key slots, thereby freeing special machine-tool equipment for other use. Yakovlev, Bogoslovskiy, and Gil', group of innovators at the same factory, invented a device for grinding the pedestal of the TsR-7 lathe instead of scraping it. This saved over 50,000 rubles.

In the plants of the GABO trust, socialistic competition, especially in its highest form--the Stakhanov movement--is growing and expanding. More than 50 percent of the workers do  $1\frac{1}{2}$  - 2 times their quotas and about 30 percent double their quotas or more. Thus, for instance, F. Ul'yamenok, machinist-assembler at the Leningrad AGE factory, by 1 December had fulfilled the 1947 program by 250 percent. L. Ivanov, machinist-assembler of the AGE factory, fulfilled five annual quotas. Mikanorov, lathe operator of the Groznyy plant, on the average is doing 300 to 400 percent of the established quotas.

As a result of introducing measures for organizational and technical improvement and of developing socialistic competition, the average yearly output for one worker increased by 21.8 percent as compared to 1946.

All of this helped the Leningrad and Groznyy plants to complete their annual plan for gross production by 10 October, the Chistopol' plant, by 18 October, and the Krasnyy Otkyabr' plant, by 31 October. The total annual plan for the trust was fulfilled by 5 November 1947.

Along with the remarkable success in the work of the GABO Trust, it must be noted that in some factories there is still great waste of equipment, and there is no rhythmic flow in production. The plan has not been fulfilled for six out of 62 list articles of automobile garage equipment. This is primarily the fault of the Bezhetsk factory. Work of the technical departments and the Technical Control Department (OTK) is still not organized in a satisfactory manner. The quality of products, especially exterior finishing, requires considerable improvement.

Elimination of the above-mentioned deficiencies will enable enterprises of the trust to attain still higher standards of work.

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The managerial and welfare organizations of the plants and the trusts have done extensive preliminary work in mass organization. The pledges were discussed in production meetings, general meetings, etc. The trust also held meetings of chief engineers, chief mechanics, assistant directors, and managers of supply divisions, as well as managers of production and planning divisions in the factories. Additional reports were made on the production capacities of the factories, and ways were planned for better use of equipment and for improvement of the technological processes.

The total pledges of the factories and trust for 1948-1949 are as follows:

1. In the Leningrad and Groznyy factories, the Five-Year Plan for gross production is to be fulfilled in 1949; in the remaining factories, the volume of production in 1949 is to equal that assigned by the Five-Year Plan for 1950.
2. In all factories of the trust, the quantity of output of garage equipment and instruments in 1949 is to equal that planned for 1950.
3. In 1949, the number of prescribed varieties of garage products is to be increased to 2.1 times that of 1940.
4. In 1949, the restoration and reconstruction of the Krasnyy Otkryabr', Bezhetak, and Cherepovetsk plants is to be completed.

The operational experience of the enterprises of the trust in 1946, the rate of increase in production capacity, and the existence of great internal reserves, give reason to believe that the pledges, approved by the Collegium of the Ministry, will be fulfilled.

The results of the work at the Leningrad, Groznyy, and Olistopol' plants during January and February of this year prove that the personnel of the plants are living up to their promises. But this cannot yet be said of the Krasnyy Otkryabr' and Bezhetak plants, which are lagging behind in their production of prescribed items.

The managers of the trust and factories have an important task--to introduce systematic control of each organizational and technical operation, pay more attention to developing trained personnel, reduce production costs, and increase the profitability of factories. The production, technical, and planning divisions of the Ministry and of the Main Administration of Supply and Marketing (Glavsnabzht) are obliged to give systematic aid to the trust and factories.

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